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(54) **AUGMENTATION OF INDOOR NAVIGATION METHODS AND APPARATUS WITH MAP MATCHING CONSTRAINTS**

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See application file for complete search history.

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H04W 4/04 (2009.01)

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CPC **H04W 4/043** (2013.01)

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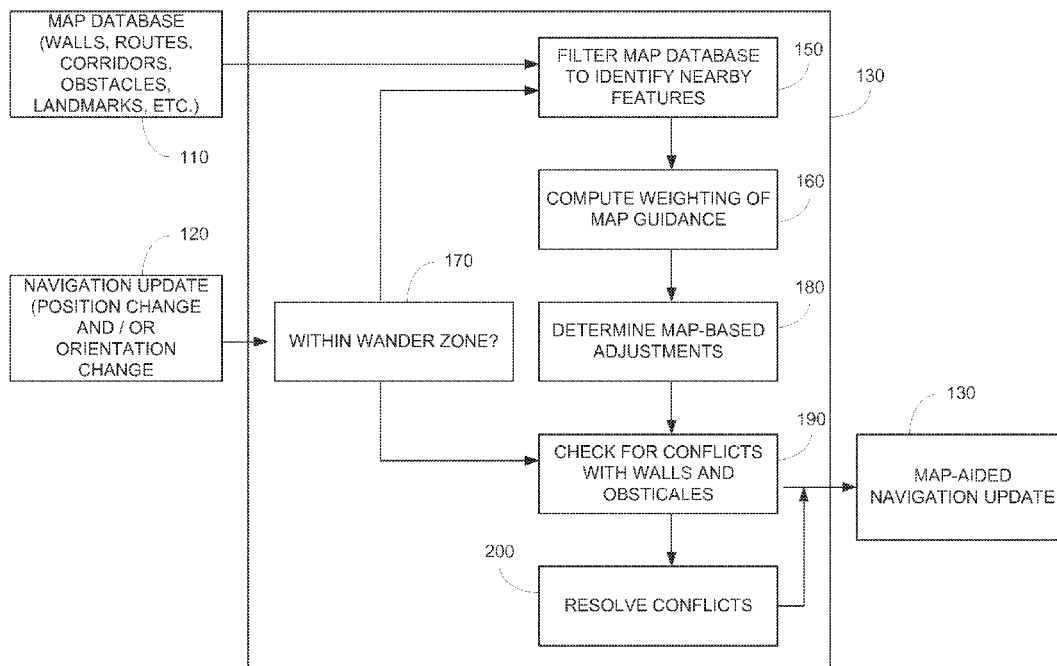
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A computer-implemented method for determining an estimated user location, implemented in a computing system programmed to perform the method includes receiving a map database associated with a geographic location including a plurality of map features, determining an estimated first user location within the geographic location, receiving a first plurality of physical perturbations from a plurality of physical sensors in response to physical perturbations of the computing system, determining an estimated second user location within the geographic location in response to the estimated first user location and to the first plurality of physical perturbations, determining a modified estimated second user location in response to the estimated second user location and to at least one map feature from the plurality of map features, and providing in the computer system, an indication of the modified estimated second user location with regards to the geographic location.

20 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



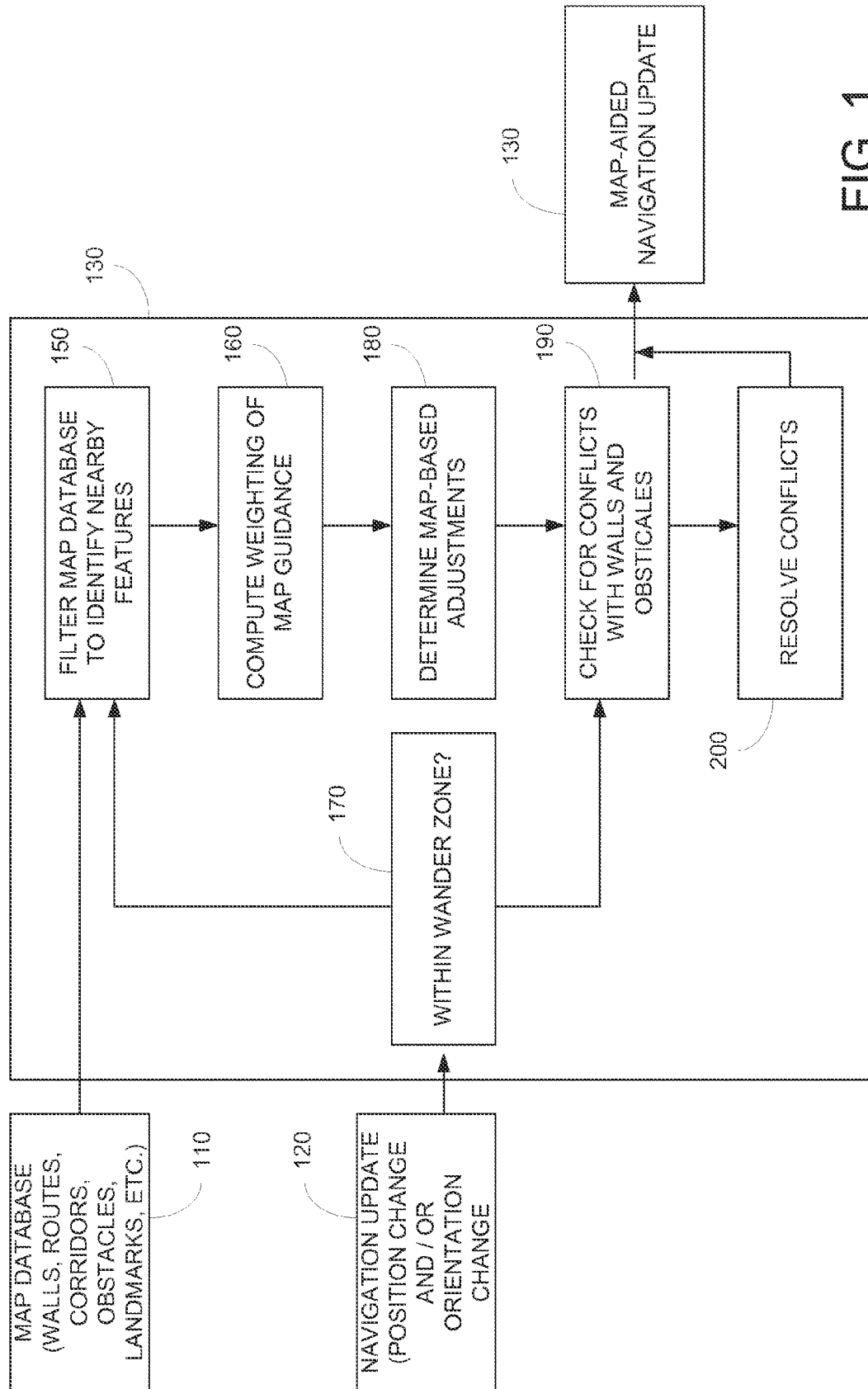


FIG. 1

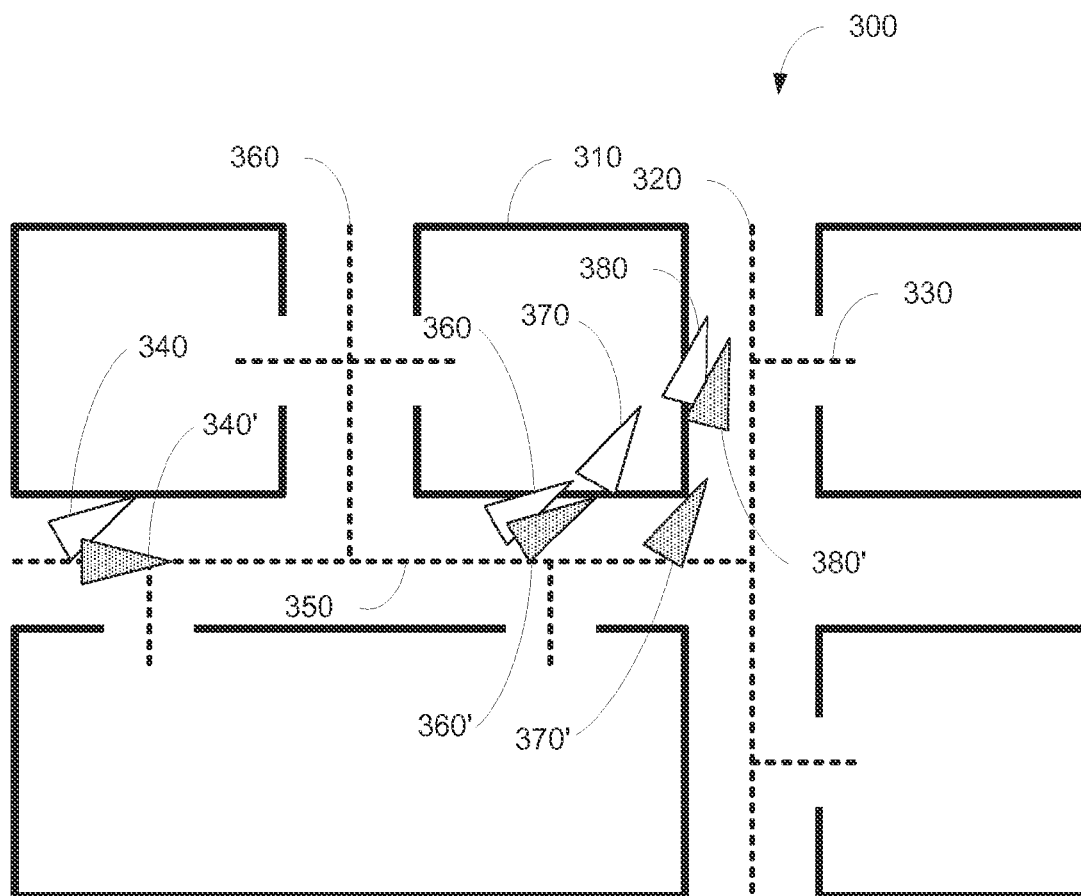


FIG. 2

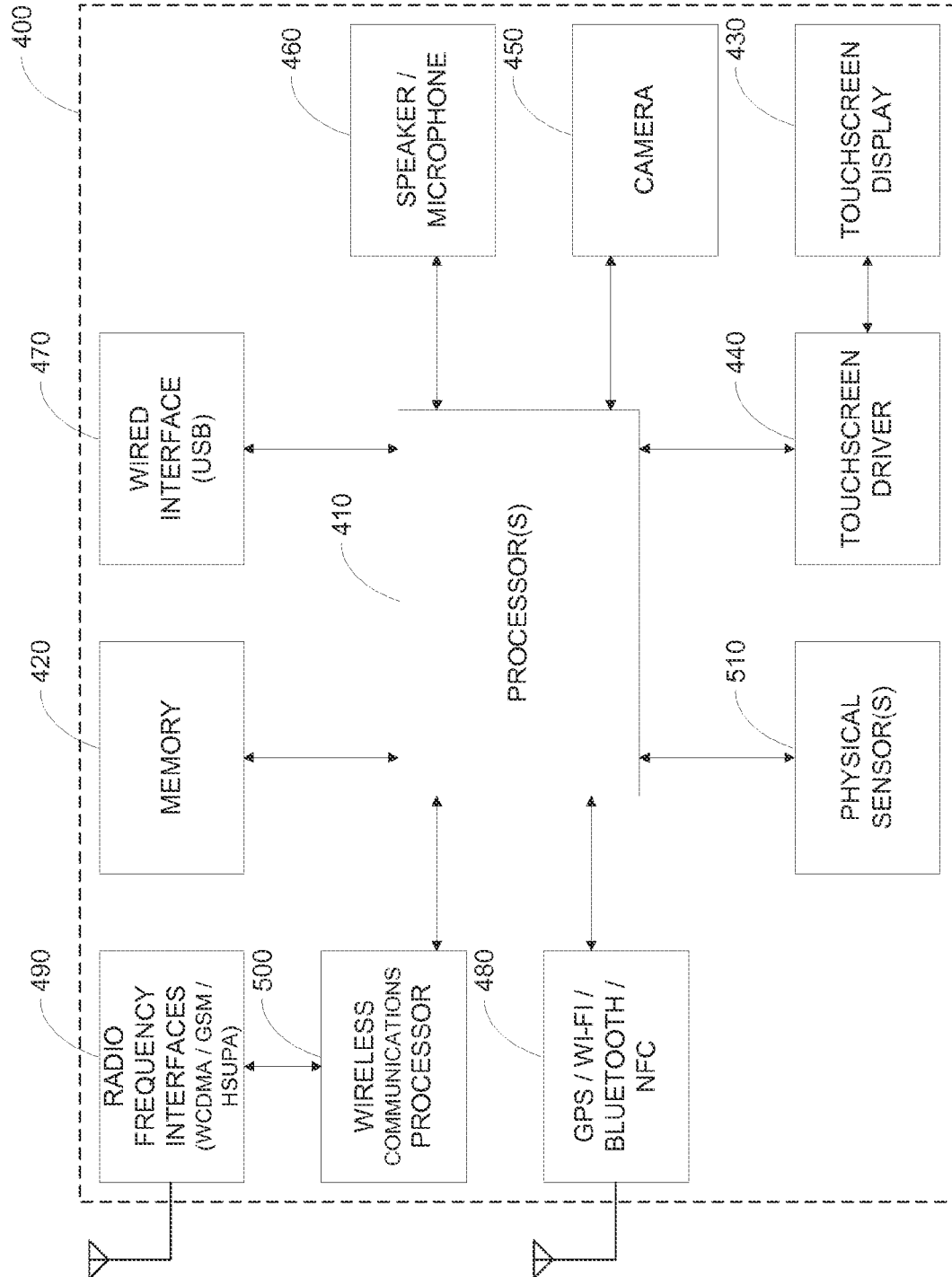


FIG. 3

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AUGMENTATION OF INDOOR NAVIGATION METHODS AND APPARATUS WITH MAP MATCHING CONSTRAINTS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present invention claims priority to and is a non-provisional of U.S. Ser. No. 61/612,250 filed Mar. 17, 2012 that is incorporated by reference herein, for all purposes.

BACKGROUND

The present invention relates to mobile devices. More specifically, embodiments of the present invention relate to using map-based constraints to augment indoor navigation and positioning methods and apparatus.

The recognition of a user's state in mobile devices has previously been previously accomplished through the use of discrete motion detectors. The motions sensed by these detectors are typically compared against characteristic thresholds with regard to direction, sign, and magnitude of the sensed force or rotation for each detector.

The inventors of the present invention have determined that problems with these type of detection methods include that sensor events that are detected are often handled as disparate events. Because of this, it is difficult to determine occurrence of complex events.

In light of the above, it is desired to have portable navigation systems with increased detection of more complex events without the drawbacks described above.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to mobile devices. More specifically, embodiments of the present invention relate to using map-based constraints to augment indoor navigation and positioning methods and apparatus.

In various embodiments physical objects represented by maps may be used as constraints to help limit the growth of errors in user position (and heading) estimates in a navigation system. More particularly, in some embodiments, positions of walls, corridors, doors, and the like in an indoor map may be used to constrain a user position (and heading) estimated by a dead-reckoning positioning and/or navigation system. Embodiments treat map data as a source of complementary data that can be intelligently blended with inertial and other dead reckoning navigation sources by properly incorporating the map-based complementary data when it is useful to do so.

In some embodiments physical objects represented by maps may be selectively used as constraints to help limit the growth of errors in user position estimates in a navigation system. For example, in addition to the above, in some embodiments, when the user position estimates are within rooms, open regions, wide corridors, or the like, the calculated constraints based upon maps may be deemphasized or ignored when determining a user position estimated by a dead-reckoning positioning and/navigation system.

According to one aspect of the invention, a computer-implemented method for determining an estimated user location, implemented in a computing system programmed to perform the method is described. One technique includes receiving in the computer system, a map database associated with a geographic location including a plurality of map features, determining in the computer system, an estimated first user location within the geographic location, and receiving in the computer system, a first plurality of physical perturba-

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tions from a plurality of physical sensors in response to physical perturbations of the computing system. A process may include determining in the computer system, an estimated second user location within the geographic location in response to the first user location and to the first plurality of physical perturbations, determining in the computer system, a modified estimated second user location in response to the estimated second user location and to at least one map feature from the plurality of map features, and providing in the computer system, an indication of the modified estimated second user location with regards to the geographic location.

According to another aspect of the invention, a computer system programmed to determine an estimated user location is described. A device includes a memory for storing a map database associated with a geographic location including a plurality of map features, and for storing an estimated first user location within the geographic location. An apparatus includes a plurality of physical sensors for receiving physical perturbations of the computing system, and for determining a first plurality of physical perturbations in response to physical perturbations of the computing system. A system includes a processor coupled to the memory and the plurality of physical sensors, wherein the processor is programmed for determining an estimated second user location within the geographic location in response to the estimated first user location and to the first plurality of physical perturbations, wherein the processor is programmed for determining a modified estimated second user location in response to the estimated second user location and to at least one map feature from the plurality of map features, and wherein the processor is programmed for indicating the modified estimated second user location with regards to the geographic location.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to more fully understand the present invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawings. Understanding that these drawings are not to be considered limitations in the scope of the invention, the presently described embodiments and the presently understood best mode of the invention are described with additional detail through use of the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrate an example according to embodiments of the present invention; and

FIG. 3 illustrates a block diagram of a system according to some embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Various embodiments of the present invention are directed towards user navigation and/or guidance within an indoor location. More specifically, various embodiments utilize indoor map-based features to constrain or adjust a predicted or estimated user location that is based upon dead-reckoning, or the like.

FIG. 1 illustrates an implementation of a logical block diagram according to some embodiments of the present invention. FIG. 1 includes a data store 110, a physical input 120, a processing module 130, and a navigation output 140.

In various embodiments, data store 110 may be implemented as a database, a file system, or any other conventional data store. Data store 110 may be embodied within memory of a portable device (e.g. RAM, SD card, etc.), as a network-based storage external to the portable device (e.g. cloud storage, network storage, or the like).

In various embodiments, data store **110** may store one or more maps representing an indoor location, e.g. a mall, a store, a factory, or the like. The map data typically indicate open regions, e.g. corridors, rooms, etc., as well as physical partitions, e.g. walls, doors, stairwell, and the like. In various embodiments, queries may be made upon data store **110**, and map data may be returned for purposes of indoor navigation, as described herein.

In various embodiments, physical input **120** may include data representing physical perturbations imparted to a portable device, as described herein. In some examples, the physical perturbations include directional acceleration as determined by one or more accelerometers; directional rotation as determined by one or more gyroscopes; directional magnetic orientation changes determined by one or more magnetometers; altitude changes determined by one or more pressure sensors; or the like. In some embodiments, these types of physical perturbation sensors may be included within a portable device (e.g. a cell phone), or located external to the portable device, but linked (e.g. wires, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, or the like) to the portable device. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, the sensed physical perturbations may be provided as physical input **120**, and/or be signal processed and conditioned, before being provided as physical input **120**. In other embodiments, additional processing may be performed to determine an estimated position and/or heading of the physical data including the functionality described herein.

In FIG. 1, a processing module **130** is illustrated. In various embodiments, module **130** may be implemented as one or more software programs or functions executed upon one or more microprocessors in the portable device. As illustrated, a navigation output **140** is provided as an output from processing module **130** and may be a map-data-modified user location within the indoor location, or the like, as described below.

As illustrated in the example in FIG. 1, processing module **130** includes an identification module **150**, a weighting module **160**, a zone module **170**, a adjustment module **180**, a conflict determination module **190**, and optionally, a conflict resolution module **200**. In some embodiments, a subset of modules may be used, or additional functional modules may be provided.

In various embodiments, based upon an initial user location within a map, identification module **150** may access data store **110** to determine what map-based features are physically close to the initial user location (estimated user position and/or heading). As mentioned above, the identified map-based features may include walls, corridors, intersections, doors, stairs, exits, shops, kiosks, or the like.

In various embodiments, zone module **170** receives physical input **120** from one or more physical perturbation sensors. In various embodiments, based upon physical input **120**, a general determination is made as to whether the user is positioned within large rooms, auditoriums, gymnasiums, atriums, lobbies, open spaces, or the like within the map. In such embodiments, for map guidance purposes, there are many possible routes a user may take through such open air regions, accordingly when a user is with such regions, the map-based augmentation may be deemphasized. In various embodiments, when zone module **170** determines the user is within such "wander zones," zone module **170** may direct other modules to not augment the user estimated position. For instance, zone module **170** may indicate to weighting module **160** to not assign weights to map features, may indicate to conflict determination module **190** to not return conflicts, or the like, as discussed below.

In various embodiments, in weighting module **160**, weights may be dynamically assigned to specific map fea-

tures close to a user's estimated position within a map. As examples, a corridor where a user is currently estimated to be within is given a higher weight compared to corridors further away to where the user is estimated to be currently positioned.

In some embodiments, if the user is using a guidance or navigation mode, corridors, halls, doors, stairs, or the like along a suggested navigation path may also be associated with a higher weight compared to equally distant map features not along the suggested navigation path.

In some embodiments, based upon the user's estimated position with a map and the weightings determined in weighting module **160**, a map-based adjustment, illustrated in examples below, are determined in adjustment module **180**. In some examples, the adjustments may suggest a correction to the user's estimate position from an edge of a hallway towards the middle of the hallway; the adjustments may suggest a correction to the user's estimated heading from a first direction, e.g. north east, to a second direction, e.g. east; or the like.

In some embodiments, an estimated user position (even after adjustment, above) may conflict with specific map features and require resolution. In conflict determination module **190**, the estimated user position (after adjustment) is compared to known map features or obstacles, e.g. walls, pillars, built-in furniture, or the like to see if they overlap. As examples, the estimated user position may be within a wall, outside a building, or the like. If such a conflict is determined, in various embodiments, conflict resolution module **200** typically modifies the estimated user position to eliminate the conflict. This may include modifying the user position to be within a corridor, along a navigation path, or the like.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, after augmentation due to map-based weighting and/or map-based conflict resolution, an estimated user position is output as navigation output **140**.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example according to various embodiments of the present invention. More specifically, FIG. 2 illustrates an example of map-based augmentation of a user's estimated position and heading.

In FIG. 2, an example of a map **300** is illustrated including a number of walls **310**, corridors **320**, doors **320**. In various embodiments, as described above, dead reckoning data, or the like may be used to determine an estimated user position within a map. This estimated position may then be blended with map-based features. In various embodiments, these map-based updates may be used to logically constrain the estimated user positions to locations that make sense within the context of a map. In other words, it makes logical sense that the user is walking into a meeting room rather than walking into a broom closet.

As discussed above, in some embodiments, based upon an estimated position **340**, corridors **350** and **360** may have weights assigned thereto. Each candidate corridor would have a certain level of attraction that would pull the estimated position **340** toward it. In this example, as corridor **350** is closer or more closely aligned to estimated position **340**, the estimated position **340** may be modified to position **340'**. In various examples, the estimated user positions may be drawn towards the middle of the pre-determined corridors, or the like.

In various embodiments, modification of an estimate user heading may also be performed. For example, if a user is walking down a straight narrow corridor, the estimated user heading may be heavily constrained to face down the hallway, however if the user is walking in an area with many turns, the estimated user heading may be less constrained. In an implementation, in areas with long straight corridors, or the like,

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the map-based heading constraints that may have a heavier weight compared to areas with many turns.

In FIG. 2, examples of constraint resolution are also illustrated. In FIG. 2, estimated user positions (and headings) **360**, **370**, and **380** are shown. In map **300**, these estimated user positions (and headings) indicate that the user is walking through a solid internal wall **390**. In various embodiments, as was discussed above, each of these positions **360-370** are compared to map features within a conflict determination module **190**, which determines the conflicts with wall **390**. Accordingly, conflict resolution module **200** modifies each estimated user positions **360-380** to positions within map **300** that make more logical sense, e.g. modified positions **360'**, **370'** and **380'**, respectively.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the navigation output **140** (e.g. the modified estimated user location) may be fed-back into processing module **130** to help refine modifications to the estimated user locations. In other embodiments, such a feedback loop may not be needed. In some embodiments, feedback may be in the form of the user indicating that they reached a destination, the user taking a picture, a portable device sensing of other signals (e.g. Wi-Fi signals, Bluetooth signals, RF signals, NFC signals, or the like).

FIG. 3 illustrates a functional block diagram of various embodiments of the present invention. In FIG. 3, a computing device **400** typically includes an applications processor **410**, memory **420**, a touch screen display **430** and driver **440**, an image acquisition device **450**, audio input/output devices **460**, and the like. Additional communications from and to computing device are typically provided by via a wired interface **470**, a GPS/Wi-Fi/Bluetooth interface **480**, RF interfaces **490** and driver **500**, and the like. Also included in various embodiments are physical sensors **510**.

In various embodiments, computing device **400** may be a hand-held computing device (e.g. Apple iPad, Apple iTouch, Lenovo Skylight/IdeaPad, Asus EEE series, Microsoft 8 tablet, Samsung Galaxy Tab, Android Tablet), a portable telephone (e.g. Apple iPhone, Motorola Droid series, Google Nexus series, HTC Sensation, Samsung Galaxy S series, Nokia Lumina series), a portable computer (e.g. netbook, laptop, ultrabook), a media player (e.g. Microsoft Zune, Apple iPod), a reading device (e.g. Amazon Kindle Fire, Barnes and Noble Nook), or the like.

Typically, computing device **400** may include one or more processors **410**. Such processors **410** may also be termed application processors, and may include a processor core, a video/graphics core, and other cores. Processors **410** may be a processor from Apple (A4/A5), Intel (Atom), NVidia (Tegra 3, 4, 5), Marvell (Armada), Qualcomm (Snapdragon), Samsung, TI (OMAP), or the like. In various embodiments, the processor core may be an Intel processor, an ARM Holdings processor such as the Cortex-A, -M, -R or ARM series processors, or the like. Further, in various embodiments, the video/graphics core may be an Imagination Technologies processor PowerVR -SGX, -MBX, -VGX graphics, an Nvidia graphics processor (e.g. GeForce), or the like. Other processing capability may include audio processors, interface controllers, and the like. It is contemplated that other existing and/or later-developed processors may be used in various embodiments of the present invention.

In various embodiments, memory **420** may include different types of memory (including memory controllers), such as flash memory (e.g. NOR, NAND), pseudo SRAM, DDR SDRAM, or the like. Memory **420** may be fixed within computing device **400** or removable (e.g. SD, SDHC, MMC, MINI SD, MICRO SD, CF, SIM). The above are examples of

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computer readable tangible media that may be used to store embodiments of the present invention, such as computer-executable software code (e.g. firmware, application programs), application data, operating system data or the like. It is contemplated that other existing and/or later-developed memory and memory technology may be used in various embodiments of the present invention.

In various embodiments, touch screen display **430** and driver **440** may be based upon a variety of later-developed or current touch screen technology including resistive displays, capacitive displays, optical sensor displays, electromagnetic resonance, or the like. Additionally, touch screen display **430** may include single touch or multiple-touch sensing capability. Any later-developed or conventional output display technology may be used for the output display, such as TFT-LCD, OLED, Plasma, trans-reflective (Pixel Qi), electronic ink (e.g. electrophoretic, electrowetting, interferometric modulating). In various embodiments, the resolution of such displays and the resolution of such touch sensors may be set based upon engineering or non-engineering factors (e.g. sales, marketing). In some embodiments of the present invention, a display output port, such as an HDMI-based port or DVI-based port may also be included.

In some embodiments of the present invention, image capture device **450** may include a sensor, driver, lens and the like. The sensor may be based upon any later-developed or convention sensor technology, such as CMOS, CCD, or the like. In various embodiments of the present invention, image recognition software programs are provided to process the image data. For example, such software may provide functionality such as: facial recognition, head tracking, camera parameter control, or the like.

In various embodiments, audio input/output **460** may include conventional microphone(s)/speakers. In some embodiments of the present invention, three-wire or four-wire audio connector ports are included to enable the user to use an external audio device such as external speakers, headphones or combination headphone/microphones. In various embodiments, voice processing and/or recognition software may be provided to applications processor **410** to enable the user to operate computing device **400** by stating voice commands. Additionally, a speech engine may be provided in various embodiments to enable computing device **400** to provide audio status messages, audio response messages, or the like.

In various embodiments, wired interface **470** may be used to provide data transfers between computing device **400** and an external source, such as a computer, a remote server, a storage network, another computing device **400**, or the like. Such data may include application data, operating system data, firmware, or the like. Embodiments may include any later-developed or conventional physical interface/protocol, such as: USB 4.0, 5.0, micro USB, mini USB, Firewire, Apple iPod connector, Ethernet, POTS, or the like. Additionally, software that enables communications over such networks is typically provided.

In various embodiments, a wireless interface **480** may also be provided to provide wireless data transfers between computing device **400** and external sources, such as computers, storage networks, headphones, microphones, cameras, or the like. As illustrated in FIG. 3, wireless protocols may include Wi-Fi (e.g. IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/n, WiMax), Bluetooth, IR, near field communication (NFC), ZigBee and the like.

GPS receiving capability may also be included in various embodiments of the present invention, however is not required. As illustrated in FIG. 3, GPS functionality is included as part of wireless interface **480** merely for sake of

convenience, although in implementation, such functionality is currently performed by circuitry that is distinct from the Wi-Fi circuitry and distinct from the Bluetooth circuitry.

Additional wireless communications may be provided via RF interfaces **490** and drivers **500** in various embodiments. In various embodiments, RF interfaces **490** may support any future-developed or conventional radio frequency communications protocol, such as CDMA-based protocols (e.g. WCDMA), GSM-based protocols, HSPA-based protocols, or the like. In the embodiments illustrated, driver **500** is illustrated as being distinct from applications processor **410**. However, in some embodiments, these functionality are provided upon a single IC package, for example the Marvel PXA330 processor, and the like. It is contemplated that some embodiments of computing device **400** need not include the RF functionality provided by RF interface **490** and driver **500**.

FIG. **3** also illustrates computing device **400** to include physical sensors **510**. In various embodiments of the present invention, physical sensors **510** are multi-axis Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS) based devices being developed by M-cube, the assignee of the present patent application. Physical sensors **510** developed by M-cube, the assignee of the present patent application, currently include very low power three-axis sensors (linear, gyro or magnetic); ultra-low jitter three-axis sensors (linear, gyro or magnetic); low cost six-axis motion sensor (combination of linear, gyro, and/or magnetic); ten-axis sensors (linear, gyro, magnetic, pressure); and various combinations thereof.

Various embodiments may include an accelerometer with a reduced substrate displacement bias, as described above. Accordingly, using such embodiments, computing device **400** is expected to have a lower sensitivity to temperature variations, lower sensitivity to production/assembly forces imparted upon to an accelerometer, faster calibration times, lower production costs, and the like.

As described in the patent applications referenced above, various embodiments of physical sensors **510** are manufactured using a foundry-compatible process. As explained in such applications, because the process for manufacturing such physical sensors can be performed on a standard CMOS fabrication facility, it is expected that there will be a broader adoption of such components into computing device **400**. In other embodiments of the present invention, conventional physical sensors **510** from Bosch, STMicroelectronics, Analog Devices, Kionix or the like may be used.

In various embodiments, any number of future developed or current operating systems may be supported, such as iPhone OS (e.g. iOS), WindowsMobile (e.g. 7, 8), Google Android (e.g. 5.x, 4.x), Symbian, or the like. In various embodiments of the present invention, the operating system may be a multi-threaded multi-tasking operating system. Accordingly, inputs and/or outputs from and to touch screen display **430** and driver **440** and inputs/or outputs to physical sensors **510** may be processed in parallel processing threads. In other embodiments, such events or outputs may be processed serially, or the like. Inputs and outputs from other functional blocks may also be processed in parallel or serially, in other embodiments of the present invention, such as image acquisition device **450** and physical sensors **510**.

FIG. **3** is representative of one computing device **400** capable of embodying the present invention. It will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that many other hardware and software configurations are suitable for use with the present invention. Embodiments of the present invention may include at least some but need not include all of the functional blocks illustrated in FIG. **3**. For example, in various embodiments, computing device **400** may lack image

acquisition unit **450**, or RF interface **490** and/or driver **500**, or GPS capability, or the like. Additional functions may also be added to various embodiments of computing device **400**, such as a physical keyboard, an additional image acquisition device, a trackball or trackpad, a joystick, or the like. Further, it should be understood that multiple functional blocks may be embodied into a single physical package or device, and various functional blocks may be divided and be performed among separate physical packages or devices.

Further embodiments can be envisioned to one of ordinary skill in the art after reading this disclosure. In other embodiments, combinations or sub-combinations of the above disclosed invention can be advantageously made. The block diagrams of the architecture and flow charts are grouped for ease of understanding. However it should be understood that combinations of blocks, additions of new blocks, re-arrangement of blocks, and the like are contemplated in alternative embodiments of the present invention.

The specification and drawings are, accordingly, to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense. It will, however, be evident that various modifications and changes may be made thereunto without departing from the broader spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A computer-implemented method for determining an estimated user location, implemented in a computing system programmed to perform the method comprising:

receiving, in the computer system, an indoor map database associated with an indoor geographic location including a plurality of indoor map features;

determining, in the computer system, an estimated first user location within the indoor geographic location;

receiving, in the computer system, a first plurality of physical perturbations from a plurality of physical sensors in response to the physical perturbations of the computer system;

determining, in the computer system, an estimated second user location within the indoor geographic location in response to the estimated first user location and to the first plurality of physical perturbations;

determining, in the computer system, a wander zone constraint in response to the first plurality of physical perturbations and the indoor geographic location, wherein the wander zone constraint is based on whether a user is positioned in an open indoor space within the indoor geographic location with a plurality of possible routes; determining, in the computer system, a modified estimated second user location in response to the estimated second user location and to at least one indoor map feature from the plurality of indoor map features while the wander zone constraint is inactive;

determining, in the computer system a modified estimated second user location in response to the estimated second user location while deemphasizing the plurality of indoor map features while the wander zone constraint is active; and

providing, in the computer system, an indication of the modified estimated second user location with regards to the indoor geographic location.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein providing, in the computer system, an indication of the modified estimated second user location comprises displaying, with the computer system, an icon superimposed upon a map on a display.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein determining, in the computer system, the first plurality of physical perturbations from the plurality of physical sensors comprises:

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determining, in the computer system, lateral perturbations from an accelerometer; and
determining, in the computer system, rotational perturbations from a gyroscope.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein determining, in the computer system, the first plurality of physical perturbations from the plurality of physical sensors comprises:

determining, in the computer system, magnetic field perturbations from a magnetometer.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein determining, in the computer system, the first plurality of physical perturbations from the plurality of physical sensors comprises:

determining, in the computer system, radio or satellite frequency perturbations from a receiver.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein a map feature of the plurality of map features is selected from a group consisting of: walls, obstacles, corridors, and routes.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein determining, in the computer system, the modified estimated second user location comprises biasing, in the computer system, the estimated second user location to form the modified estimated second user location in response to a location of the map feature.

8. The method of claim 6 wherein determining, in the computer system, the modified estimated second user location comprises:

determining, in the computer system, whether the estimated second user location violates a physical constraint associated with the map feature; and

when the estimated second user location violates the physical constraint associated with the map feature, the method comprises determining, in the computer system, the modified estimated second user location in response to the estimated second user location and to the physical constraint associated with the map feature.

9. The method of claim 1

wherein the plurality of map features comprises a first map feature and a second map feature;

wherein the first map feature is associated with a first weighting factor;

wherein the second map feature is associated with a second weighting factor; and

wherein determining, in the computer system, the modified estimated second user location comprises:

determining whether the estimated second user location is closer to a location of the first map feature or to a location of the second map feature;

wherein determining, in the computer system, the modified estimated second user location comprises biasing in the computer system, the estimated second user location to form the modified estimated second user location in response to the location of the first map feature and to the first weighting factor when the estimated second user location is closer to the location of the first map feature; and

wherein determining, in the computer system, the modified estimated second user location comprises biasing in the computer system, the estimated second user location to form the modified estimated second user location in response to the location of the second map feature and to the second weighting factor when the estimated second user location is closer to the location of the second map feature.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the second weighting factor is selected from a group consisting of: non-zero, zero.

11. A computer system programmed to determine and estimated use location comprising:

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a memory for storing an indoor map database associated with an indoor geographic location including a plurality of indoor map features, and for storing an estimated first user location within the indoor geographic location;

a plurality of physical sensors for receiving physical perturbations of the computer system, and for determining a first plurality of physical perturbation in response to physical perturbations of the computing system; and
a processor coupled to the memory and the plurality of physical sensors,

wherein the processor is programmed for determining an estimated second user location within the indoor geographic location in response to the estimated first user location and to the first plurality of physical perturbations,

wherein the processor is programmed for determining a wander zone constraint in response to the first plurality of physical perturbations and the indoor geographic location, the wander zone constraint being based on whether a user is positioned in an open indoor space within the indoor geographic location with a plurality of possible routes;

wherein the processor is programmed for determining a modified estimated second user location in response to the estimated second user location and to at least one indoor map feature from the plurality of map features while the wander zone constraint is inactive,

wherein the processor is programmed for determining a modified estimated second user location in response to the estimated second user location while deemphasizing the plurality of indoor map features while the wander zone constraint is active,

and wherein the processor is programmed for indicating the modified estimated second user location with regards to the indoor geographic location.

12. The computer system of claim 11 further comprising: a display coupled to the processor; and

wherein the processor is programmed for instructing the display to display an icon superimposed upon a map on the display in response to the modified estimated second user location and the geographic location.

13. The computer system of claim 11 wherein the plurality of physical sensors comprises an accelerometer for determining lateral perturbations;

and a gyroscope for determining rotational perturbations.

14. The computer system of claim 11 wherein the plurality of physical sensors comprises a magnetometer for determining magnetic field perturbations.

15. The computer system of claim 11 wherein the plurality of physical sensors comprises a radio or satellite frequency receiver for determining frequency perturbations.

16. The computer system of claim 11 wherein a map feature of the plurality of map features is selected from a group consisting of: walls, obstacles, corridors, and routes.

17. The computer system of claim 16 wherein the processor is programmed for biasing the estimated second user location to form the modified estimated second user location in response to a location of the map feature.

18. The computer system of claim 16

wherein the processor is programmed for determining whether the estimated second user location violates a physical constraint associated with the map feature; and wherein when the estimated second user location violates the physical constraint associated with the map feature, the processor is programmed for determining the modified estimated second user location in response to the

estimated second user location and to the physical constraint associated with the map feature.

19. The computer system of claim **18**

wherein the plurality of map features comprises a first map feature and a second map feature;

wherein the first map feature is associated with a first weighting factor;

wherein the second map feature is associated with a second weighting factor; and

wherein the processor is programmed for determining whether the estimated second user location is closer to a location of the first map feature or to a location of the second map feature;

wherein when the estimated second user location is closer to the location of the first map feature, the processor is programmed for biasing the estimated second user location to form the modified estimated second user location in response to the location of the first map feature and to the first weighting factor; and

wherein when the estimated second user location is closer to the location of the second map feature, the processor is programmed for biasing the estimated second user location to form the modified estimated second user location in response of the location of the second map feature and to the second weighting factor.

20. The computer system of claim **19** wherein the second weighting factor is selected from a group consisting of: non-zero, zero.

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